Fiscal Estimate - 2021 Session

☑ Original ☐ Updated	☐ Corrected ☐ Suppler	nental
LRB Number 21-2213/1	Introduction Number AB-039) 4
Description recovery of unemployment insurance benefit ove	rpayments	
Fiscal Effect		
AppropriationsRever	ease Existing absorb within agency's b	
☐ Permissive ☑ Mandatory ☐ Perm 2. ☐ Decrease Costs 4. ☐ Decre	5.Types of Local Governme Units Affected Issive Mandatory Ease Revenue Issive Mandatory Units Affected Counties Counties School WTCS Districts Districts	☑ Cities
Fund Sources Affected GPR FED PRO PRS	Affected Ch. 20 Appropria SEG SEGS 20.445(1)(n)	tions
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature	Date
DWD/ Andrew Evenson (608) 266-1756	Danielle Williams (608) 266-2284	8/6/2021

Fiscal Estimate Narratives DWD 8/6/2021

LRB Number 21-2213/1	Introduction Number	AB-0394	Estimate Type	Original	
Description					
recovery of unemployment insurance benefit overpayments					

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Under current law, DWD may recover benefit overpayments by various means, but is required to waive recovery of a benefit overpayment if the overpayment was the result of a departmental error and the overpayment did not result from the fault of the claimant, false statement by the claimant, or misrepresentation by the claimant. A claimant may be at fault for an overpayment if they provide information that they knew, or reasonably should have known, to be inaccurate or incomplete on an initial or weekly claim. A finding that the claimant was at fault does not necessarily mean that the claimant committed fraud or concealment. A claimant who is found to be at fault is required to repay overpaid benefits and is not eligible for an overpayment waiver.

The bill requires DWD to also waive recovery of benefits, when the overpayment was made without fault on the part of the claimant, if recovery would be considered to be against equity and good conscience. A recovery considered against equity and good conscience is one for which any of the following circumstances apply:

- Recovery would cause financial hardship to the individual from whom it is sought.
- Regardless of the individual's financial circumstances, the individual can show that, based on the overpayment or notice that a benefit payment would be made, the individual has relinquished a valuable right or changed positions for the worse.
- Recovery could be unconscionable under the circumstances.

UI Overpayments that occur without fault are a small proportion of all UI overpayments. In 2020 a year with large benefit payments, there were approximately 1,850 overpayments with no fault. During the more typical UI benefit payment years of 2018 and 2019, there were approximately 350 potentially eligible overpayments each year. The Department is currently waiving overpayment under equity and good conscience criteria under federal law that expires September 6, 2021. This work is being handled by the department manually. Under this bill, waivers under equity and good conscience criteria would become permanent. The bill does not authorize positions to continue this work. If enacted, this bill is estimated to have a one-time cost of \$65,949 and an ongoing cost of \$57,720 to Department appropriations. This bill is also estimated to reduce the UI Trust Fund balance by \$50,000 annually.

To reduce manual processes and reduce ongoing staff workload under this bill, the Department would develop and implement automated overpayment infrastructure to flag overpayments that meet the criteria for a potential waiver. Modifications to the benefit collection system would also be needed to halt payment intercepts while a waiver was considered. These systems changes are estimated to require 570 hours of IT work at a one-time cost of \$50,730. In addition to IT development costs, IT systems requirement gathering and testing, document updates, and systems training for staff are estimated to have a one-time cost of \$15,219.

While the systems changes would reduce manual processes, they would not entirely eliminate manual work determining when an overpayment waiver under equity and good conscience criteria could be provided. The anticipated ongoing workload for UI Benefits staff under this bill is estimated as 1,560 hours annually. Current staff are not able to absorb this ongoing work, therefore contract staff would be needed to meet the bill's requirements. Costs for contract staff under this bill are projected to be \$57,720.

During the more typical UI benefit payment years of 2018 and 2019, the approximate 350 of potentially eligible overpayments would have overpayment amounts between \$65,000 and \$80,000 annually. Assuming a typical year's overpayment maximum to be \$80,000, there would be an estimated \$5,000 of benefits charged to reimbursable employers and an expected \$25,000 in increased UI tax revenue, leading to an expected annual reduction to the UI Trust Fund of \$50,000.

Local governments would have an indeterminate local fiscal effect. Local governments as well as non-profit organizations make up the majority of reimbursable employers for whom there is an estimated \$5,000 annual impact from this bill. However, the amount paid each year by local governments, as opposed to other reimbursable employers such as non-profits, is too variable to estimate and is therefore indeterminate.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

Fiscal Estimate Worksheet - 2021 Session

Detailed Estimate of Annual Fiscal Effect

☑ Original ☐ Updated	Corrected	Supplemental			
LRB Number 21-2213/1	Introduction Numl	oer AB-0394			
Description	avornovmento.				
recovery of unemployment insurance benefit of		-4/1			
I. One-time Costs or Revenue Impacts for Sannualized fiscal effect):	State and/or Local Governmer	it (do not include in			
\$65,949					
II. Annualized Costs:	Annualized Fis	Annualized Fiscal Impact on funds from:			
	Increased Costs	Decreased Costs			
A. State Costs by Category					
State Operations - Salaries and Fringes	\$	\$			
(FTE Position Changes)					
State Operations - Other Costs	57,720				
Local Assistance					
Aids to Individuals or Organizations		A MARIAN AND COMPANY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PR			
TOTAL State Costs by Category	\$57,720	\$			
B. State Costs by Source of Funds					
GPR					
FED	57,720				
PRO/PRS					
SEG/SEG-S					
III. State Revenues - Complete this only who		lecrease state revenues			
(e.g., tax increase, decrease in license fee,		D 1 D			
GPR Taxes	Increased Rev	Decreased Rev			
GPR Earned	\$	\$			
FED FED					
PRO/PRS		VIII AND THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR			
SEG/SEG-S					
TOTAL State Revenues	\$	Φ.			
	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	\$			
NLI ANNOA	State	Local			
NET CHANGE IN COSTS	\$57,720	<u>Local</u> \$			
NET CHANGE IN REVENUE	\$	\$			
	Ψ.	Ų			
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature	Date			
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